to be identical with the phlogiston of former chemists. He cites the opinions of Priestley, Cavendish and Watt, as corroborating his views, and interprets their experiments in conformity with the hypothesis he has adopted.

"Suggestion intended to confirm Franklin's Theory of Electrostatics, by explaining the phenomena of Repulsion between bodies negatively electric." By James A. Smith, Esq. Communicated by S. Hunter Christie, Esq., Sec. R.S., &c.

The author conceives that in negatively electrified bodies, or bodies having less than their natural quantity of electricity, the redundant matter must have a tendency to escape, and thus the equilibrium of its cohesion is destroyed; and that two bodies in such a condition must mutually repel each other.

"On Sir Isaac Newton's Method of finding the Limits of the Roots of Equations." By Herbert Panmure Ribton, Esq. Communicated by John George Children, Esq., F.R.S.

The author states that he has reason to believe that by generalizing from successive inductions of equations, a formula more universal than Newton's Binomial could be found.

"Description of a Method of Registering Magnetic Variations." By Charles Brooke, Esq., M.B. Communicated by G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S.

A vertical stream of light issuing through a slit in the copper tube of a camphine lamp, is reflected by a concave mirror fixed vertically on the axis of a suspended magnet, and condensed into a focus by a cylindrical lens placed at the distance of about seven feet from the mirror. The luminous image, which shifts its position according to the movements of the magnet, but to a much greater extent, impinges on highly sensitive photographic paper, wound round a horizontal cylinder, which is made, by a watch movement, to revolve once in twelve hours. Thus, by a combination of the vertical movement of the paper with the horizontal movement of the image, the magnetic curve of variation is distinctly portrayed and registered.